

AUGUST 21, 1855.

Mr. O. H. P. STEWART, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

Mr. DANIEL SMITH is authorized to collect and receipt for moneys due to the Sentinel newspaper establishment.

THE NEW ACT FOR REMODELING THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SYSTEMS.

There has been much disappointment with our diplomatic corps by the opinion of Mr. Attorney General Cushing, upon the construction to be given to the act passed and approved March 3d, 1855, and section five of act approved March 3d, 1855. Our attention has been called to this opinion, and to the obvious disregard of the act of Congress by the Executive, which followed it. We have been favored, by the polite and efficient Acting Secretary of State, Hon. William Hunter, with a copy of the act of Congress and the printed opinion of the Attorney General in relation to it. It is not a part of our purpose to-day to begin with the learned law officer of the Government and follow him through his elaborate opinion upon a question which, to our humble intelligence, seems to be so plain that any man may read. Nor is it important to us to know the derivation and roots of the various diplomatic titles, and we must therefore be pardoned for saying that we conceive such a labor most far-fetched and unnecessary. That ambassador comes from "ambascia," and is "officium vel ministerium quoddam, nobile et ignobile," and "ambascia" is, "seruus conductus," and "ambascia," a message borne by a household servant, is certainly more borne than plain to common folks, and quite foreign, as we have said, to the simple treatment of the points upon which he was interrogated by the Secretary of State. We are not inclined, indeed, to draw so largely upon our rudiments, though we were sure to prove ourselves a second Dominie Samson. Nor is it a matter of very special interest to us or the public to know that William Short was duly commissioned Charge d'Affaires in France, and William Carmichael in Spain, in 1790, and that David Humphreys was duly appointed "minister resident" in Portugal, &c. All this it is well to know, and particularly appropriate that the Attorney General should have it at his fingers' ends; but to crowd all that one knows upon one subject into an opinion of one hundred pages upon the simple construction of a simple act of Congress, is to our view something of a literary parade which we did not expect from a celebrity whose extensive acquirements have never been permitted to slumber or be disregarded. We say, therefore, that we have neither the patience nor the learning to follow this "admirable Origination" through his intellectual labyrinth, but shall content ourselves with plain English in presenting to our readers and the public what we conceive to be the true meaning, intent, and purpose of the act in question. It has been manifest for several years that our diplomatic representatives were too inadequately compensated. Not only was this insufficiency obvious as to the person holding the position, who too often we have seen impoverished by it, but the Government of the United States has suffered greatly by its negligently "penny-wise and pound foolish" policy of not giving its representatives abroad an opportunity of maintaining, in a proper manner, the dignity of their Government. From this almost universal conviction, the late act was conceived, passed, and approved by the President, and thus became the law of the land, and remains the law of the land until repealed by Congress. But we make bold to assert, that the main cause of the popularity of the bill, and the almost unprecedented majority by which it was passed, was the feature of increased compensation to our foreign ministers and charges d'affaires (as they have been hitherto called) which was contained in it. We say, we make bold to assert this, because we were not an indifferent looker on during the pendency of this act, and advocated it, if we mistake not, in the columns of the *Sentinel*. This being established, then, as the motive for passing the act, let us see how the terms of the act itself conform with this intent.

It enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of June next the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint representatives of the grade of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the following countries, who shall receive an annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each: Great Britain, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. France, fifteen thousand dollars. Spain, twelve thousand dollars. Russia, twelve thousand dollars. Austria, twelve thousand dollars. Prussia, twelve thousand dollars. Switzerland, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Rome, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Naples, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Sardinia, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Belgium, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Holland, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Portugal, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Denmark, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Sweden, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Turkey, nine thousand dollars. China, fifteen thousand dollars. Brazil, twelve thousand dollars. Peru, ten thousand dollars. Chili, nine thousand dollars. Argentine Republic, seven thousand five hundred dollars. New Granada, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Bolivia, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Ecuador, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Venezuela, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Guatemala, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Nicaragua, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Mexico, twelve thousand dollars.

Thus much is sufficient for the present. Under the old law, which of course is the law contemplated to be annulled, (by the substitution of the act of March 1st, 1855,) the minister to "Great Britain" received \$9,000 "annual compensation"—under this act he receives \$17,500 (or nearly double). France \$12,000, or more than one-third more than under the old law; so on through the whole list of first class ministers.

Next come the countries to which we send charges d'affaires. They were, under the provision of the old law, placed at \$4,500 "annual compensation"—under the new or present act, they are increased \$2,500, or one-third more, making \$7,000. Thus it cannot be denied that the first section of the act passed and approved, clearly increases the salaries or "annual compensation" of our foreign ministers, be they ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary, or charges d'affaires or ministers resident. But we pass now to section fifth, the next section that bears upon this point:

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary,

commissioner, secretary of legation, dragoman, interpreter, consul, or commercial agent, who shall, after the thirty-first day of June next, be appointed to any of the countries or places herein named, be entitled to compensation until he shall have reached his post and entered upon his official duties.

Well, can anything be plainer than this: "that no envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, commissioner, &c., &c., who shall after the 30th day of June next (last) be appointed to any of the countries or places herein named, be entitled to compensation, until he shall have reached his post, and entered upon his official duties." The act itself carries along with it, in the absence of the recall of any of the present diplomatic representatives a re-appointment. And if he is re-appointed, is he not "at his post," and has he not "entered upon his official duties?" And if both "at his post," and discharging "his official duties," is he not "entitled to compensation?"

Sec. 36.—(all the intermediate sections relating to foreign missions, merely prescribing the rules and regulations which are to govern them)—is the next that we find bearing upon this point:

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts authorizing attaches to any of our legations, or the payment to ministers and consuls of the United States of outfits or infts, or salaries for clerk hire and office rent, be, and the same are hereby, repealed. Well now, the *old law*, gave the ministers outfits and infts—hence the outfits and infts which existed under the *old law*, be repealed, by what law are they repealed? Surely by none other than the act from which we have been quoting. And if this act be in force in one of its provisions it must be in force in all of its provisions. A part of this act did not pass Congress—the whole act passed Congress. A part of this act was not signed by the President—the whole of the act was signed by him, and thus became a law upon the statute book, as any other whatever, and to remain until repealed in full or in part. But suppose this were not so, what absurdity would ensue? Simply this: That Congress in its manifest intent to increase the "annual compensation" of our diplomatic representatives abroad, has been stupid enough so to draw its own act as to take from, instead of adding to, their compensation. This, we mean, in the opinion of Attorney General Cushing. He says, page 44, "it (the act) withdraws outfit and inft from all." Now, if this be true, Mr. Cushing has strangled the new law in its swaddling clothes, and by the magic wand of his pedantic sophistry has legislated the old law back upon the statute book. If a minister plenipotentiary and a minister resident are deprived of their outfit and inft—indeed independent and apart from their claim to their increase of salary—they are deprived of it under the new law, and under the 26th section of the new law given above. And we say the establishment or recognition of one single, or least material, feature of the new act, establishes and recognizes the whole, at least on every point of conflict between them. This we believe to be an undisputed principle in law.

But what says the 27th and last section of the act? "And be it further enacted, The provisions of this act to take effect from and after the 30th day of June next, (last); any law or laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding." Repeals "any law or laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding." Why, although we are measuring swords with this mighty Giant of Gath, we feel startled by the simplicity of the question, to which we have given so much consideration.

But here is section 3d of the act approved March 3d, 1855, and "amendatory thereof." And it will be remarked that this section third is not of the act of the 1st of March, 1855, but of the "act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856, and for other purposes, approved March 3d, 1855." Here we find the approval of the President to another act, making the appropriation to do what? To carry out the provisions of the act of the 1st of March, 1855, four days before; and which act, Mr. Attorney General Cushing labors to convince us, has no force. But what says section third:

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the salaries to which envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary shall be entitled on the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, may be allowed to such as may be in office on that day without reappointment; nor shall such envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary be required to take with them secretaries of legation, unless they should be allowed by the President of the United States.

That the salaries to which ministers shall be entitled on the 1st of July, 1855, may be allowed to such as may be in office on that day, without reappointment." &c., &c.

Thus we are sustained in the view we have taken upon this branch.

But the President has affixed his official approval to this act which Congress has passed. He might have returned it with his objections, if it had not been a wise, or constitutional, or expedient, or desirable law for the country. This we have observed the difficulty that has arisen. This, too, is the only way in which he can manifest his disapproval, and the only form which the Constitution has given him of preventing a law from going into execution. Under that instrument the President is made the Executive officer—Congress is the law-making power. He is to execute the laws, and to see them, through his executive officers, faithfully executed. A law of Congress, after it has been perfected by its signature, is mandatory. Neither he nor any other power can render it nugatory.

We then say, in conclusion, that while we think the act of March 1st, 1855, "remodeling the Diplomatic and Consular systems of the United States" very objectionable in many respects, it repeals the *old law*, and is itself the law of the land. That its execution should be mandatory upon the President, and that the constitutional plannings which the capricious fancy of Mr. Attorney General Cushing has conjured up, should have been raised before, and cannot now find "entertainment in court;" and that we were as soon expected to find amid the ruins of Herculaneum or Pompeii, any thing which could shed a different light upon this simple question, as to hope to find it in the mass of antique researches and pompous subtleties with which the opinion of the Attorney General is lumbered. Verily, too much learning had made him mad.

COMMISSIONER TO CHINA. The President has offered to Dr. P. Parker the appointment of United States Commissioner to China, in the place of the Hon. R. M. McLane, resigned, and the Union says it has been accepted by him. Dr. Parker has been a resident of China for twenty years or more, and has been for a long time connected with it as secretary of legation, &c.; is well acquainted with the language and people of that country and its present complicated political concerns. Dr. Parker is now on a visit to the United States, but will soon return to enter upon the duties of the situation which has been assigned to him.

A PLEASANT EPISODE.

A country gentleman having caught in the fact, a metropolitan spark kissing his daughter, remarked, "You may be a very clever fellow, but you will stand a great deal of watching." The country gentleman did not object to the attentions of the city spark, but had his doubts if they were honorable.

Our respectable contemporaries of the *National Intelligencer* have been recently kissing the South, but we doubt if with "honorable intentions." On a recent occasion the *Intelligencer* declared: "We are southern in feeling and principle." A claim on the part of that journal, which, notwithstanding the confidence with which it is put forward, we cannot, consistently with our duty as public journalists, concede.

Our readers will remember that sometime since we took the *Intelligencer* to task for saying, in substance, that the abolition fanaticism at the North was the reflex of the peculiar political views of Mr. Calhoun and of that school of politicians in the South—that is, that the South originated the excitement on the slavery question, of which the fanaticism at the North is but the reflex. We surely cannot concede to editors entertaining opinions so injurious to the South and, at the same time, so much at variance with the facts, that they "are southern in feeling and principle."

In pursuance of the view peculiar to that journal, in common with the more excited of the northern fanatics, that the South is the aggressive party which originated, on the slavery question, that excitement which has its reflex in the North, the *Intelligencer* of Friday last, under the caption borne by this article, discourses as follows:

It is refreshing to find the influential class of society in any highly excited section of the country turning their attention, even for a moment, from the discussion of exasperating political topics, and directing their thoughts and counsels to the tranquilizing consideration of the interests of agriculture, the most virtuous and ennobling of all the practical pursuits of men. They have lately had an Agricultural Convention in Columbia, South Carolina, and the Report made by the Committee on excellent that we transfer it to our columns, confident that we shall gratify our readers of all professions by laying it before them. If the spirit of agricultural improvement can be so thoroughly fostered in that State of noble hearts and fiery temper, to draw off some of her most excitable sons from their exclusive devotion to the political topics of the day, to spend their enthusiasm in the more agreeable and far more profitable occupation of the soil, and to give to the agricultural interest, proving their estates, not only would South Carolina herself become more happy and enriched, but calmness and quiet would soon take the place of the turbulent discussions which are now agitating the country. The report seems to have been received with great unanimity, a Constitution was adopted, and the Convention adjourned to meet again in November next. The Society has our hearty wishes for the success of its noble aims.

In the midst of all this alliance, these wishes for the success of the noble aims of South Carolina, there is the subtle accusation that if some of her most excitable sons are drawn off from their exclusive devotion to the political topics of the day, their "calmness and quiet would soon take the place of the turbulent discussions which are now agitating the country"—that is, "South Carolina, the aggressor, who originated the slavery excitement, has only to cease her aggressions, and Northern fanaticism, which is the 'reflex' of this, will at once die away."

We cannot, we do not concede to the *Intelligencer* that it is "Southern in feeling and principle."

It fondles and kisses the South and will bear a GREAT DEAL OF WATCHING.

Senator Pugh—An Eloquent Extract. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has brought out the following extract of a speech of the Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, made in that city, April 6th, 1854. Is there an Ohioan, who loves his country, and desires the perpetuity of this glorious Union, but will respond an hearty amen to the patriotic and eloquent sentiments of this extract. It is worthy the reputation of our ablest statesman, and we rejoice that it finds a place in the hearts of our young, rising politicians.—[Starke Co. (O.) Dem. Said Mr. Pugh:

"The continuance of the Union is a matter of vital importance to the people of Ohio. That the Union is the basis of all our hopes, and that we are bound to maintain it, is a truth which we all recognize. We came into being, as a State, under the auspices of the Federal Government, and as it may stand or fall, so must our fate be. If any Abolitionist will calculate the value of the Union to us, or even to those who may follow us, he will find, after let him behold the prosperity and happiness which have fallen to our choice. Let him depart from Sandusky with Monday's train—let him have reached the great metropolis of the West, and let him behold the millions of slaves who are bound up in the chains of slavery, and let him behold the millions of inhabitants, great, rich, and enviable, who have passed before him—a State which is not merely indebted to the Union for peace and protection, for means of access to the sea, but for even for its political existence. Arrived at the capital of western trade and power, this queen of cities, which glazes herself in a river proverbial for beauty, let him contemplate here a triumph of industry and enterprise as superb in design as it is magnificent in proportions, which, but for the Union's continual care, would quickly fade into despair and ashes. Let him go hence to the agency of the great minister which he will find so many condors forms of mechanism, until he has reached the States which lie upon our southern border—those fertile and sunny lands through whose alluvial the Mississippi cleaves a hundred miles to the Gulf. Then, and there, amid the fields of cotton and the verdant cane, or in the groves of citrus and olive, or where the fig tree casts its clustering shade, will be found men and women from Washington is like a guiding star—whose homes are bound up with his own hopes—whose fortunes depend on his fortunes—over whose homes, as over his home, the Government which Washington established has been stretching forth its protecting and victorious arm. If there be an American who would discover those whom he would wish to see in the hands of the slave, and re-establishing the federal system of 1824, we cheerfully offer our arms and lives for the defense of your cause.

At seeing us joining our efforts with those in this war against your oppressors, do not mistake our motives.

Since the establishment of the despotic and bloody government of the infamous Santa Anna, our properties have been continually being jeopardized by his vile minions; we have been the sorry witnesses of scandals and outrages on both banks of the Rio Grande, without being able to obtain any redress, as the followers of the tyrant protected the oppressors, or refused to do justice, well aware that they would be the first to suffer the wrath of their master.

We, your residents of the frontier have suffered more than others under the effects of Santa Anna. We, your neighbors, restrained for a long time our feelings, and refrained to go to assist you in crushing the tyrant, until called by your gallant countrymen, who have already hoisted the flag of liberty, to join you in the struggle. We, your neighbors, as neighbors, who wish to tighten the ties of friendship, which, by the laws of nature, ought to unite both our countries.

Only with much success of preserving peace and sweet in the past. It simply consists in placing a piece of new hammer iron, or three twelve penny nails in each tin pan, then pouring the warm milk on them. He believes that electricity has something to do with producing the result. He had tried many experiments before he hit upon the one, which he found to preserve the milk sweet for a longer time than other plans tried by him.

CROPS IN GEORGIA.—\$4,500 bushels of wheat were raised on the Mazon and Western Railroad in July. Wheat is now selling in Augusta at 75 cents to \$1 per bushel. The corn crop will probably be the largest ever harvested in that State. The cotton crop promises very well, but does not exceed that of some previous years.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN MANIA.

The New York *Daily News* having said that it was curious to see the New York *Express* complaining in one foreign language (the English) that the *Courier des Etats-Unis* should have the privilege of being printed in another foreign language, (the French,) and that this might be noted as the latest case of the anti-foreign mania, the *Courier* joyously remarks:

"It is in sooth mortifying for the ultra-Americans to think that they have not even a language belonging to them which to develop their thoughts, and that they have to borrow from England the medium by which to express the ideas they have borrowed their laws, customs, and manners, and even as the blood which courses in their veins is mixed with the blood of the Dutch, the French, the German, the Irish, more than all, the Irish. Will not the *Express*, then, have to create a new language adapted to the necessities of the case?"

Under ordinary circumstances we should not relish this joke from such a source, but it has a full justification at this period so abounding in humors which arrogate to themselves the title of "Americans," to the exclusion not only of foreign-born citizens, but of hosts of native citizens, Protestant as well as Catholic, whose fathers and fathers' fathers for several generations were born on American soil.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The *Organ* of yesterday, as if sympathizing with the animal reformer, to quote the following sentence from a recent article in our paper: "If a skunk had the christening of itself, it would, no doubt, change its present name, and choose a musical, high-sounding, perfumed appellation;" and remarks: "Suppose, then, it should call itself the *Scentinel*, wouldn't that do?"

No! In changing its name to a musical, high-sounding, perfumed appellation," it should christen itself the American *Organ*; and in this case its odor would be in perfect keeping with Know-nothing rottenness.

Governor of Mexico.

How openly the preparations for an invasion of Mexico are prosecuted in Texas, may be inferred from the annexed letter published in the *San Antonio Ledger*, with the address to the people of Texas, and the proclamation to the Mexicans, to which it refers:

LEONA RIVER, July 19, 1855.

I embrace the first opportunity offered to inform you of the movements of the auxiliary forces intended for the overthrow of the Santa Anna government in Mexico, and the establishment of a government favorable to the interests of Texas. The first of the expedition arrived here on the 14th instant, and brought defeat upon our party. We cannot get along with them. Mr. Folk kept a number of them in office; they showed their gratitude by keeping up confusion in the ranks, and then caused the defeat of General Cass. General Cass, do not doubt with good intentions, placed many of them in office. The result has been disastrous; they have brought confusion and distrust into the ranks of the party, and serious injury to our cause. They may threaten, if driven out, to defeat the Democratic party. I do not believe that they have the power, but if they have, I would prefer defeat to my share of the victory, with such men. Then he turned to the people, and said: "I, influential, and patriotic Whigs would join you, and true men everywhere would rally to our standard."

LEONA RIVER, July 18, 1855.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Within a few days myself and companions will have crossed the Rio Grande river, and will be in a hurry and with our arms, to displace the far-famed Santa Anna, and establish a more republican form of government; a government more favorable to the interests of the people, and more favorable to the interests of the Republic of Texas. In its views, and with a final intention of extending the proud American eagle for its protection.

In the furtherance of these objects we appeal to the people of Texas to support us in our cause—a cause devoted to the interests of the honorable in its views, and justifiable in the law of the land. Who can deny the right of all citizens of a free government to emigrate to any country, and to settle there as they please, and engage in whatever occupation suits their own views, and to join the revolutionists in Mexico, we have been cautious not to violate the least degree of neutrality laws of the government of the United States. It is to be loved the foul tongue of slander follow after us, and accuse us of being robbers, outlaws, or filibusters. We submit our cause to a just people—Texas, we know that they will maintain them—Texas who so nobly dismembered the now beautiful and desirous country of Texas from despotism and misgovernment. Our cause is that of freedom to all America, and we will not be content with the mere maintenance of American continent is made to flourish and prosper under the American institutions of the United States, until every despot is driven from the soil, and every tyrant is banished, and American liberty shall rule throughout the land.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, permit us again to appeal to you in support of our cause. Can you appeal to the existence of government on your soil, and to the rights of your people, and to the productive regions, so antagonistic to your interest and prosperity? Where is the protection to your lives and property when the facility of escape from the laws is so great? Mexico are the enemies of the Republic of Texas, and the Lipans and Seminoles—who continually make forays into our country, and commit crimes of life and murder, the relation of which makes the blood of the innocent flow. We are not peace and good order. And can it be that Texas will submit to such wrongs with impunity? I am sure that if the General Government will not give them that protection that they are entitled to, they will take the matter into their own hands, and correct the evils that exist on the frontiers, and rely on the sound judgment and wisdom of the American people for their concurrence and support.

Liberty to Mexico and good order on the frontiers of Texas is the sincere wish of your ever true but humble citizen, W. H. HENRY.

MEXICAN LIBERTY FOR EVER—HURRAH FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF 1824—DOWN WITH THE TYRANTS.

Mexican Patriots—called to your country to assist in the overthrow of Santa Anna, and re-establishing the federal system of 1824, we cheerfully offer our arms and lives for the defense of your cause.

At seeing us joining our efforts with those in this war against your oppressors, do not mistake our motives.

Since the establishment of the despotic and bloody government of the infamous Santa Anna, our properties have been continually being jeopardized by his vile minions; we have been the sorry witnesses of scandals and outrages on both banks of the Rio Grande, without being able to obtain any redress, as the followers of the tyrant protected the oppressors, or refused to do justice, well aware that they would be the first to suffer the wrath of their master.

GENERAL RISK ON THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

From the Henderson (Texas) Democrat.

NACOGDOCHES, Saturday, June 30, 1855. My DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 30th instant has been received. At the time it reached here I was away from home, or it would have been answered earlier.

The attempt which you mention as having been made to produce the impression that I favored the Know-nothing movement, are entirely erroneous and without foundation. I have regarded their efforts, from the beginning, as intended to secure official and political power, without any other means to be used than so far as they were likely to secure the object.

The ostensible hostility to Catholics and Foreigners, as well as the loud professions in favor of the Union, doubtless proceed upon the same principle that actuated General Scott when he was so warmly for the "rich Irish brogue" and the musical "German accent." This is sufficiently proven by the forty odd votes to admit the Catholics in the Know-nothing Convention recently held at Philadelphia.

That a few patriotic Democrats have joined them I have no doubt, but a large majority are disappointed aspirants for office, Whigs and Abolitionists.

Secrecy is highly objectionable. No party can be safely trusted with power who do not openly and distinctly avow their principles. The odds which it is understood they take are illegal, tyrannical, and at open war with the fundamental principles of our Government. They are a direct encroachment upon the personal liberty and individual responsibility which is the very ground work of our free institutions. It is the highest privilege and duty of the sacred duty of every American citizen to vote for measures and men under the guidance of his own best judgment. How can he surrender that right to a middle class, and give himself up to the control of a few men who may dictate, and fulfill his obligations to himself, his country, and his God, as a freeman? The thing is absurd! He must, in the very nature of things, frequently go against either his country or his God, and that, too, in cases where the most vital interest of his country may be involved.

I, however, regard the Know-nothing party as a party, and to secure the best interests of the country, we must drive out of our ranks that faction of Free-soilers and Abolitionists, who, determined to rule or ruin, have distracted, jeopardized, and brought defeat upon our party. We cannot get along with them. Mr. Folk kept a number of them in office; they showed their gratitude by keeping up confusion in the ranks, and then caused the defeat of General Cass. General Cass, do not doubt with good intentions, placed many of them in office. The result has been disastrous; they have brought confusion and distrust into the ranks of the party, and serious injury to our cause. They may threaten, if driven out, to defeat the Democratic party. I do not believe that they have the power, but if they have, I would prefer defeat to my share of the victory, with such men. Then he turned to the people, and said: "I, influential, and patriotic Whigs would join you, and true men everywhere would rally to our standard."

It is a great mistake to suppose that the Free-soilers can control the Northern and Western States; my judgment is, that if the Democracy will sustain, as they ought to do, such men as are not tainted with this heresy at the North and West, the true Democracy will soon put down the Abolitionists in most of the non-slaveholding States.

I have no desire to conceal my opinion. You and our course and policy, in my judgment, is clear and unmistakable. If we desire to succeed as a party, and to secure the best interests of the country, we must drive out of our ranks that faction of Free-soilers and Abolitionists, who, determined to rule or ruin, have distracted, jeopardized, and brought defeat upon our party. We cannot get along with them. Mr. Folk kept a number of them in office; they showed their gratitude by keeping up confusion in the ranks, and then caused the defeat of General Cass. General Cass, do not doubt with good intentions, placed many of them in office. The result has been disastrous; they have brought confusion and distrust into the ranks of the party, and serious injury to our cause. They may threaten, if driven out, to defeat the Democratic party. I do not believe that they have the power, but if they have, I would prefer defeat to my share of the victory, with such men. Then he turned to the people, and said: "I, influential, and patriotic Whigs would join you, and true men everywhere would rally to our standard."

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Liberty to Mexico and good order on the frontiers of Texas is the sincere wish of your ever true but humble citizen, W. H. HENRY.

MEXICAN LIBERTY FOR EVER—HURRAH FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF 1824—DOWN WITH THE TYRANTS.

Mexican Patriots—called to your country to assist in the overthrow of Santa Anna, and re-establishing the federal system of 1824, we cheerfully offer our arms and lives for the defense of your cause.

At seeing us joining our efforts with those in this war against your oppressors, do not mistake our motives.

Since the establishment of the despotic and bloody government of the infamous Santa Anna, our properties have been continually being jeopardized by his vile minions; we have been the sorry witnesses of scandals and outrages on both banks of the Rio Grande, without being able to obtain any redress, as the followers of the tyrant protected the oppressors, or refused to do justice, well aware that they would be the first to suffer the wrath of their master.

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The Snake of the Silver Lake Caught.

The Wyoming County Times having stuck at the consumption of its snake story—that is,

having, for the sake of the well-kept hook, and the villagers who take boarders, too long deferred its capture—the *Buffalo Republic* has volunteered the consummation through a correspondent, who does the thing artistically, as follows:

PERRY VILLAGE, WYOMING CO., N. Y. August 13, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: This part of the country is wild with excitement. The immense snake, with various and terrible propensities, has been crowded for two weeks back at length captured. You have undoubtedly heard all the particulars of its appearance, the many doubts and sneers as to the existence of a *fusa fusa* of this character in a lake but four miles long and not quite three-quarters of a mile in width. At any rate it has never been doubted. Daniel Smith, an old whiteman, came here about two weeks ago, after hearing of the appearance of the creature, and while he remained he went to see him. He immediately sent to New York for an old shipmate of his and his "iron," and on Friday last both arrived with harpoons, corbels, and every thing necessary to catch a monster. Many strangers, who are stopping at the Walker House in this city, attracted to this part of the country by the excitement in regard to the monster, and who had obtained no glimpse of him, laughed at them for their pains, but they kept on with preparations in spite of sneers and jeers. Boats have been stationed all over the lake for upwards of eight days, and two whaleships had a sharp look-out all the time, besides watching themselves.

The lake has several outlets, the largest of which runs through this village and finally empties into or becomes Genesee river. In the vicinity of this outlet he was first seen, and on Sunday he came to the surface, displaying about thirty feet of his long, sinuous body, remaining, however, but a very few moments. The boats were on the water all Sunday, and the whaling men had twelve hundred feet of strong whale line in their boat, the end of which ran ashore and fastened to a tree. On Monday morning everything was on the alert. The shores were lined with lowly people and farmers, and the men seemed very much excited. About nine o'clock the animal made his appearance between the whalers' boat and the shore, revealing the head, and to some extent the body. He lay quivering upon the surface, when the whaler moved slowly toward him. Mr. Smith, of Covington, poising a lily-iron in the air. A lily-iron is a patent harpoon, a heavy cutting knife, and a small line, and is used in the same manner as the iron of a rivet. As soon as the knife enters the body of an animal this movable blade turns at right angles to the wound, and being enclosed in a sheath, it is impossible to withdraw it except by cutting through the animal. It had got about ten feet from the animal the iron whistled through the air, and went deep into his body. In a moment the whole length of the snake was visible, and the whaling men saw his whole enormous length, and then, as the water boiled in every direction, he described rapid, foaming circles and arcs of circles with such swiftness the eye could scarcely follow him. Then he came to a sudden stop, and, as he lay towards the upper part of the lake, the suddenness of his movement almost dragging the boat under water. Line was gradually given him, and, after about half an hour, it was plain that his strength was almost exhausted.

The whalers then came ashore, and gradually hauled the line in. The body was within fifty feet of the shore, when renewed life appeared in the monster, given him and with a dash he carried nearly the whole line out. This was his great effort. He was slowly dragged ashore, amid the wildest excitement and tumult ever known in the vicinity of Silver Lake. Four or five ladies entered upon the scene, and, although almost blind, was lashing his body into tremendous folds, and then straightening himself out in his agony with a noise and power that made the very earth tremble and him. The harpoon had gone entirely through a thick muscular part of him about eight feet from his head.

The snake or animal is fifty-nine feet five inches in length, and is a most